DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 348 240 SO 019 808

TITLE	A New Look at Old Buildings.
INSTITUTION	Providence Preservation Society, RI.
SPONS AGENCY	National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	88
NOTE	19p.; Document printed on colored paper. For related workbook, see SO 019 809. Funding also received from Hasbro, Inc.
AVAILABLE FROM	Providence Preservation Society, 24 Meeting Street, Providence, RI 02903 ($2 plus $1 postage and handling; $50 for complete kit containing film strip, audiocassette, handbook and workbook).
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Teaching Guides (For Teacher) (052) -- Creative Works (Literature,Drama,Fine Arts) (030)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Architectural Character; *Architecture; Built Environment; Elementary Education; Field Instruction; Filmstrips; Grade 4; Heritage Education; Instructional Materials; Structural Elements (Construction); Units of Study
IDENTIFIERS	*Rhode Island (Providence)

ABSTRACT

This handbook is divided into five parts and is designed to accompany the filmstrip, "A New Look at Old Buildings," a part of the Providence Preservation Society's ongoing commitment to educating students about Providence's rich architectural heritage. (The other materials used in the program are the audio component for the film and a workbook entitled "A Providence History Mystery.") Part 1 presents an introduction to the program, which is targeted at fourth graders. Part 2 is a vocabulary list of architectural terms. Part 3, "A New Look at Old Buildings: Credits," lists the people responsible for the production of the filmstrip. Part 4 details each of the 96 frames in the filmstrip giving exact locations of the buildings featured, names of specific homes, and dates of construction. Part 5, the filmstrip's complete script, concludes the document. (PPR)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED348240

"A New Look at Old Buildings": Introduction

You are about to view the Providence Preservation Society's "A New Look at Old Buildings". This film strip is part of the Society's ongoing commitment to educating students about Providence's rich architectual heritage.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"A New Look at Old Buildings" is an overview of Providence's architectural styles. Building styles and specific architectual details are discussed using examples from the Providence area. This filmstrip provides a good introduction or follow up to any PPS walking tour.

The core of the children's program at PPS is our College Hill walking tour. Fourth graders, our target audience, learn about Providence's early history and architecture. Stops at the Old State House (1762), The Brick School House (1769) and a visit inside the First Baptist Church (1775) provide the focus for the architectual and historical discussion. Each student is also given an architectual detail, such as "cornerblocks" or "multi-paned windows", on a printed card to help focus their attention on the rich detailing on the buildings. In scavenger hunt fashion, the children hunt for their details.

After the tour each student receives a workbook use back in the classroom. A Providence History Mystery gives a time line and map that help explain Providence's early history. The workbook also reinforces architectual details from the tour through coloring and question and answer activities. Students and teachers are encouraged to explore their own neighborhoods to discover the architecture and history that surrounds them.

PPS also conducts a children's walking tour of Downtown Providence. This tour focuses on the physical and geographic development of Downtown and how a downtown is different from a school neighborhood. This tour includes visits inside the Omni-Biltmore Hotel (1923), Providence City Hall (1878) and the Arcade (1828).

PPS welcomes any comments, suggestions or questions about the children's program. If you would like to schedule a tour for your class, please call for information and tour rates. PPS also sponsors many adult programs such as walking tours and the annual Festival of Historic Houses. Please call for more information, 831-7440.

SP019908

"A New Look at Old Buildings" is a manually operated film strip. Frames must be advanced BY HAND at the sound of the tone. Total time is 18 minutes.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE TH
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED E
Susan Leath
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Vocabulary List for "A New Look at Old Buildings"

ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL: One small part of a building that makes it unique, special or interesting.

BALUSTRADE: The decorative railing that is found around porches, balconies and roofs.

BELT COURSE: The line of decoration on a building that divides and separates the different floors. (It makes the building look as if it is wearing a belt.)

DENTILS: The tiny teethlike decoration often found below the roof line. (Think of dentist...)

FANLIGHT: A window over a door in the shape of a half-circle or a fan.

MANSARD ROOF: A roof with very steep slopes on all four sides and an almost flat top.

PEDIMENT: Decoration in the shape of a triangle over a door or window.

THREE PART WINDOW: A window with three parts. The middle part is sometimes taller with a rounded top.

WINDOW CAP: Decoration on a building that is found at the top of a window.

"A New Look at Old Buildings": Credits

This production was prepared by The Children's Education Committe of the Providence Preservation Society. It was funded by grants from:

Hasbro Industries Charitable Trust

and

National Trust for Historic Preservation through its Antoinette F. Downing Fund

Text: Jennifer Laurelli, Beth Samuels, Tina Regan and Barbara Coen

Edited by: Janet Nolan

Editorial Advisors: Antoinette Downing, Karen Jessup, Wm. Mckenzie Woodward, and Wendy Nicholas

Photographs: Jan Kubik, Joan Rich, Jennifer Laurelli, Clark Schoettle, Antoinette Downing and George Kellner

Drawings: Jean Drew

Technical Advisors: Jan Kubik, Rick Bogoshian, John Homlsby, Charles Allsworth, Don Spencer and Vin Esposito

Voice Recordings: Carol J. Drowne and Robert Whitney

Recorded at the studios of WLKW.

1988 Revision

Edited by: Amy Jordan and Susan Leath

Drawing: Elizabeth Libby

Photographs: Elizabeth Libby, Robin Knisley

Re-mix of sound track: Tim Garmon

"A New Look at Old Buildings": Photo locations

The following list provides more specific information on each image in the slide show.

1. Title slide.
2. Providence: view from Prospect park.
3. Shabby building with windows boarded up.
4. 407-419 Brooke Street, February 1979.
5. "Reverend John Atwood and His Family", 1845, by Henry Darby.
6. 50 Street, Samuel Staples House, 1760 & 1812, before and after restoration
7. View along Thomas Street.
8. "The Landing of Roger Williams", by Alonzo Chappel, from the collection of the RISD Museum.
9. Old barn frame photographed in a meadow, Jamestown, RI.
10. The Eleazor Arnold House, 1687, restored 1951, Lincoln, RI.
11. The Clemence Irons House, 1680 restored, 1938, Johnston RI.
12. 102 Benefit Street, the John Howland & Gersham Jones House, 1794.
13. drawing from Langley's Builders Compleat Assistant owned by Joseph Brown now in the collection of the Providence Public Library and the actual doorway at 118 North Main Street, the Russell House, 1772-73.
14. 21 Meeting Street, Shakespeare's Head.
15. Shakespeare's Head, doorway.
16. Shakespeare's Head, window.
17. 15 Hopkins Street, The Stephen Hopkins House, 1708 and 1743.
18. The Betsy Williams Cottage, 1773, in Roger Williams Park.
19. 24 Meeting Street, The Brick School House, 1769.

20. 150 Benefit Street, The Colony House/Old State House, 1762 and 1850 and 1875.

21. Colony house, close up.

22. Cartoon by Jean Drew of a house wearing a belt.

23. Market Square, South Main Street, The Market House, 1774.

24. The Market House, 1844 photograph.

25. 75 North Main Street, the First Baptist Church, 1775.

26. "View of Providence after the Revolutionary War" by C.C. Reynolds, from the collection of the RIHS.

27. 50 South Main Street, The Joseph Brown House, 1774.

28. 52 Power Street, The John Brown House, 1786.

29. 357 Benefit Street, The Nightingale House, 1792.

30. Cartoon by J. Drew of a window wearing a cap.

31. Cartoon by J. Drew of a house with teeth.

32. The Nightingale House.

33. 109 Benefit Street, the Sullivan-Dorr House, 1809.

34. The Suillivan-Dorr House, doorway.

35. 48 Benefit Street, The Elisha Angell House, between 1799 and 1810, doorway.

36. 48 Benefit Street, The Elisha Angell House.

37. Cartoon by Elizabeth Libby, of a house fanning itself.

38. fanlight, Providence, RI.

39. 42 College Street, The Truman Beckwith House, 1827.

40. The Truman-Beckwith House, fanlight.

41. The Truman-Beckwith House, three-part window.

42. The Truman Beckwith House, balustrade.

43. The Truman-Beckwith House, window cap and dentils.

44. The Parthenon, Athens, Greece.

45. Brown University Campus, Manning Chapel, 1833.

46. Brown University Campus, Manning Chapel and University Hall, 1770.

47. 300 Weybossett Street, Beneficent Congregational Church 1809 and 1836.

48. 251 Benefit Street, The Providence Athenaeum, 1839.

49. 65 Weybosset Street, The Arcade, 1828.

50. 65 Benefit Street, The Dustin Lacey House, 1847.

51. Chateau de Pierre Fonds, France, 1390-1420.

52. Paris, France, Notre Dame Cathedral.

53. "Medieval Town Scene".

54. Cranston Street Armory, Dexter Training Ground, 1907.

55. 538 Broadway, St. Mary's Church.

56. 538 Browdway, St. Mary's Church, close up of church.

57. 64 Waterman Street, Robinson Hall, 1875-78.

58. 42-46 Weybosset Street, The Wilcox Building, 1875.

59. The Wilcox Building, close up.

60. The Wilcox Building, closer up.

61. Florence, Italy, the Pitti Palace, 1435.

62. 193 Hope Street,Robert Lippitt House, 1854.

63. 45 Prospect Street, The Corliss-Brackett House, 1877.

64. 383 Benefit street, The Hoppin Villa, 1853.

65. 30 Benefit Street, William Gorham Angell House, 1969, close up of window.

66. 199 Hope Street, The Lippitt mansion, 1863.

67. 25 Dorrance Street, City Hall, 1878.

68. 141 Prospect Street, The James Burdick House, 1876, close up of mansard roof.

69. 182-184 Cypress Street

70. Collage of Houses by David Macaulay.

71. 254 Wayland Avenue, Sullivan House, 1893, close up of roof line.

72. 20 Bainbridge, The George Boyden House, 1883, porch.

73. 514 Broadway, The George Prentice House, 1881, white bonnet with trim.

74. 252 Wayland Avenue, Sullivan House, 1893, turrets.

75. 43 Benefit Street, Joseph (or John) Jenckes House, 1779-91.

76. 177 George Street.

77. 154 Hope Street, Robert Taft House, 1925.

78. Downtown Providence at Canal Street.

79. Italian immigrant women, July 1921, Providence Municipal Pier, Providence Journal Library.

80. Federal Hill, c.1905, Heritage Studies Collection, RIC.

81. Triple decker, Providence, RI.

82. street of triple deckers, Providence, RI.

83. 19, 15 and 11 Grotto Street

84. View along Comstock Avenue.

85. 203-209 Westminster Street, The Providence Journal Building, 1906.

86. The Providence Journal Building, 1950's.

87. The Providence Journal Building, 1984.

88. The Providence Journal Building, 1985.

89. South Providence, RI.

90. The Samuel Whelden House being moved from 46 Branch Avenue to 40 Benefit Street, January 1974.

91. Davol Rubber Company, 19th C., and Davol Square, 1988.

92. Benefit Street during the Festival of Historic Houses.

93. Benefit Street during the Festival of Historic Houses.

94. 24 Meeting Street, the Brick School House, 1768.

95. End credit: Grants.

96. End credit: Children's Committee.

"A New Look at Old Buildings": Script
At * change slide

1. Title Slide	A NEW LOOK AT OLD BUILDINGS *
2. Providence: View from Prospect Park with Roger Williams Statue.	Look around...there are new buildings everywhere. They are clean and pretty and are good places for living and working. *
3. Boarded up gray houses.	Look again...there are old buildings around us, too. Some old buildings are shabby and run down and are uncomfortable places for living and working. *
4. Demolition site with STOP sign.	When a building gets old and shabby, what should we do with it? Should we tear it down? Are new buildings better or should we care about old buildings, too? *
5. Victorian Family portrait.	Old buildings, even if they are shabby and run down, tell us many stories about our past. They tell us how people lived and they hold memories of families and friends who lived long ago. *
6 Dilapidated house before and after restoration.	Old buildings not only tell us important stories about our past, they also can be made beautiful again. Old buildings can be restored, and they can be wonderful places for living and working. *
7. View of Thomas Street.	Let's take a new look at the old buildings around us. Old buildings are not all the same, and here in Rhode Island we are lucky because we can see how building styles and tastes have changed over the last 350 years. *
8. Painting: Roger Williams and Indians.	When Roger Williams came to Rhode Island in 1636, there were no buildings--only trees. People had to build their own homes for shelter.*

9. Old barn frame in meadow.	They used materials that were at hand and cut lumber from trees with axes. The wood was heavy and rough. *
10. Stone ender.	The earliest houses we can still see in Rhode Island today had wood frames to support them and only one room. They were called stone enders because they had one wall made all of stone. *
11. Stone ender, restored.	The stone wall contained an enormous fireplace that heated the whole house and cooked the food. The doors and windows were small to help conserve heat and because glass was expensive and difficult to obtain. *
12. Colonial house with central chimney.	Although the earliest settlers in Rhode Island had to build their own homes out of the simple materials around them, within a hundred years of the first settlement, people in Providence were richer and could hire men with the skills and tools needed to build fancier houses with more rooms. *
13. Patternbook doorway and actual doorway.	These men were carpenters who had come to Rhode Island from England. They had pictures of English buildings in their minds and they often copied designs from patternbooks that they liked best. *
14. Shakespeare's Head.	The houses they built usually had five rooms surrounding a central chimney. The chimney kept the whole house warm. The doorways and windows of these colonial-style houses were larger and had more ornate trims than those on the early stone enders. *
15. Shakespeare's Head, doorway.	Many houses had triangles or pediments over the door. *

16. Shakespeare's Head, window.	The windows were topped by a board called a window cap. *
17. The Stephen Hopkin's House.	The Stephen Hopkins House...*
18. The Betsy Williams Cottage.	And the Betsy Williams Cottage are examples of the bigger and more elaborate Colonial-style houses built by carpenters using designs from patternbooks. *
19. The Brick School House, front view.	As the Providence settlement grew from a village to a prosperous port in the 1700's, buildings other than houses were also needed and, soon, Providence's public buildings were among the finest in America. Colonial-style public buildings were often made of brick to make them more solid, lasting, and fireproof. The Brick School House was the first public school in Providence. It also has a triangle or pediment over its door. *
20. Colony House, front view.	When the people of Rhode Island needed a place for their government to meet, they built the Colony House.*
21. Colony House: close-up, belt course. Colony House is called a belt	The row of darker stone that separates the stories on the course. *
22. Cartoon of house with belt.	It makes the building look as if it is wearing a belt. *
23. The Market House.	People also built a Market House for trading and business. It has two belt courses that decorate and separate the stories. *
24. Old photograph: Market House with wagons.	The original first floor windows were arched and open so that wagons could pass through and unload their wares. *
25. The First Baptist Church.	Although it is not made of brick, the First Baptist Church is another example of a colonial-style building

	erected by the newly prosperous citizens of Providence. The Church was built in 1775, on the eve of the American Revolution, as a place of worship, and for Brown University's graduation ceremonies. *
26. Painting: Providence water-front in early 1800's.	By the end of the 1700's, houses, like public buildings, became even more elaborate as people in Providence grew more prosperous from their trading and shipping business. *
27. The Joseph Brown House.	One of the richest citizens in Providence at this time was Joseph Brown, who designed this building as his home and office. Unlike the early settlers' houses, the Joseph Brown House has ornate trim and an unusual curved roofline. This house shows the taste, needs and wealth of its owner. *
28. The John Brown House.	After the Revolutionary War ended in the late 1700's, Providence's merchants discovered new markets and became even richer. Providence merchant, John Brown, Joseph's brother and the man who sent the first trading ships from Providence to China, built this house. President John Quincy Adams called it, "The most magnificent and elegant private mansion I have ever seen on this continent." *
29. The Col. Joseph Nightingale House.	Colonel Joseph Nightingale, a rival China Trade merchant and a neighbor of John Brown, built his equally beautiful house on Benefit St. over-looking the port of Providence. The Colonel's house has elaborate trim. Look at the many parts...*
30. Cartoon of a window with cap.	Like heavy white caps over the windows....*

31. Cartoon of house with teeth.	And dentils, the little wooden blocks that look like teeth, along the bottom of the roof. *
32. The Col. Joseph Nightingale	The house also has a House. beautiful railing or balustrade around the roof, and a three-part window over the front door way. *
33. The Sullivan-Dorr House: Front view.	Other China Trade mansions built at the same time as John Brown's and Col. Nightingale's also have ornate trims...a three-part window...*
34. The Sullivan-Dorr House: Close-up of doorway.	And intricate carvings or moldings. *
35. Pumpkin-colored house: Close-up of doorway.	By the late 1700's, even ordinary houses became fancier. *
36. Pumpkin-colored house: Front view.	Here are two chimneys instead of one, found in houses built earlier in the century. *
37. Cartoon of door with fanlight.	There was often a fan-shaped window or fanlight over the door. *
38. Wood Facade with fanlight.	These fanlights are decorated with ornate lead work called tracery. *
39. Truman-Beckwith House: Front view.	Beginning in the early 1800's, Providence became even richer as some people made fortunes in industry and manufacturing. This house was owned by a cotton manufacturer. It reflects his idea of how an important person's house should look. *
40. Close-up of fanlight.	See the fanlight? *
41. Close-up of three-part window.	The three-part window...*
42. Close-up of balustrade.	The balustrade or railing carved in a snowflake pattern...*
43. Close-up of window cap and dentils.	And the stone window cap. Above it, there are the tiny, teeth-like dentils. *

44. Sketch: Greek temple.	In the 1830's, people's tastes changed once again and something new appeared in architecture. A new style, known as the Greek Revival, appeared and buildings began to resemble ancient Greek Temples. *
45. Manning Chapel, front view.	Greek Revival buildings were often made of stone and had large columns and triangular pediments. This is Manning Chapel on the Brown University campus. *
46. Manning Chapel and University Hall.	These Greek Revival buildings looked very different to people accustomed to the older styles. *
47. Beneficent Congregational Church.	In Providence, the Greek Revival style was used to build churches...*
48. Providence Athenaeum.	Libraries...*
49. The Arcade.	A shopping Arcade...*
50. Blue and white house.	And houses. *
51. Sketch: castles.	In the first half of the 1800's, another architectural fashion, Gothic Revival, became popular. This style was inspired by medieval castles...*
52. Notre Dame Cathedral.	Cathedrals...*
53. Sketch: knights.	And a renewed interest in the Middle Ages. *
54. Cranston Street Armory.	Here in Providence, Gothic Revival buildings were made to look like medieval castles...*
55. Stone church, side view.	And cathedrals...*
56. Close-up angle of windows and steeple.	The Gothic Revival style used pointed or arched windows and towers...*
57. Robinson Hall.	And many different building materials. *

58. The Wilcox Building.	Fantastic stone carvings, like these plants and animals on the Wilcox Building in downtown Providence...*
59. Wilcox Building close-up.	Make this Gothic Revivial building even more fancy. *
60. Stone carving of flowers and reptiles.	10 sec *
61. Italian Palace.	Around 1850, yet another building style, this time borrowed from Italy, became popular. It was inspired by palaces like this one in Italy. *
62. Italianate house.	In Providence, Italianate houses were shaped like boxes...*
63. Brick house with tower & ivy.	And often had towers. *
64. Hoppin Villa.	Italianate houses also used different colored building materials. Here, the brownstone-colored corner blocks contrast with the light-colored walls of this house. *
65. Close-up of window.	Heavy window caps were common on Italianate buildings. *
66. Lippitt Mansion.	Governor Lippitt's mansion in Providence is an excellent example of the Italianate style. *
67. City Hall, front view.	By the 1870's, another architectural fashion, this time borrowed from France, became popular in Providence. Providence's City Hall, built in 1878, is an example of this new French style. *
68. Close-up of mansard roof.	The unusual roof is called a mansard roof. *
69. Gold triple decker with mansard roof.	This roof fashion was used in houses built in the new French style as well. *

70. Collage of Providence houses.	By the end of the 1800's, people in Providence were not only borrowing styles from England, Greece, Italy, and France, they were also experimenting with their own ideas as well. Building materials were abundant and inexpensive, and some people were eager to show off. *
71. Victorian roofline.	They built houses that had grown far beyond the simple four walls of the early Rhode Island houses and new houses exploded into a wonderful concoction of towers...*
72. Porch with pointed roof.	Porches...*
73. White bonnet with trim.	And trims. *
74. Victorian house with turrets.	Using every building material posible, a man's home had truly become his castle.*
75. The John Jenckes House.	Not everyone liked the elaborate new styles, however, and some people wanted to return to the Colonial past for architectural inspiration. *
76. Yellow colonial revival house.	Although these people built new houses in imitation of the Colonial style...*
77. Brick colonial revival house.	Their Colonial Revival houses were bigger and fancier than the originals built in the 1700's. *
78. Old photograph: downtown Providence at Canal Street.	Other new building styles also became popular at the turn of this century. At this time, waves of immigrants came to Providence seeking jobs...*
79. Old photograph: immigrant women.	And the chance to better their lives. *

80. Old photograph: boys amid construction.	Houses couldn't be put up fast enough for the new people. One solution to this problem was to build houses for three families at the same time. *
81. A triple decker.	Triple deckers, as these houses were called, could house a family on each of their three floors and use only one plot of land. *
82. Street lined with triple deckers.	They were less expensive to build than three seperate houses and took up much less land. Mnay Providence streets are lined with triple deckers. *
83. Street lined with bungalows.	The bungalow was another new style popular in the early 20th century. It featured deep porches and low-slung roofs supported by columns. *
84. Street with a variety of styles of houses.	As we have seen, old buildings are not all the same and, as people's needs and tastes changed over time, new building styles became popular. *
85. The Providence JOURNAL Building, 1906.	Sometimes, when a building went out of style, people changed it to look more fashionable in their eyes. The old Providence JOURNAL Building was built in 1906 and looked like this. *
86. The Providence JOURNAL Building, 1950's.	In the 1950's, the building was changed to make it look more modern. *
87. The Providence JOURNAL Building undergoing restoration.	Today, people have realized that the original building was more beautiful before it was changed and so they decided to restore the building. Here the restoration is underway...*
88. The Providence JOURNAL Building, 1985.	And here, the restoration is complete! *

89. Street of dilapidated houses.	Even though not all old buildings in Providence today have been as well kept as the ones we have just seen...*
90. Houses being moved for restoration, before and after.	Many old buildings are being restored...*
91. Davol Rubber Company,then and now.	And even used in different ways. *
92. View along Benefit St. with people.	These houses were saved House because people value their beauty and the stories they tell about the past. *
93. View 2 along Benefit St. with people.	Because these buildings are still around us, we, too, can enjoy them and see our history. *
94. Brick School House with Providence Preservation Society sign.	Because Rhode Island has so many beautiful old buildings that have been saved over the last 350 years, the Providence Preservation Society wants you to take a new look at the old buildings around you. *
95. End Credit.	*
96. End credit.	*